THE

North-China Herald.

VOL. IV., Nº. 200. SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1854. PRICE, Sᵖ. Dʳˢ. 15 ₱ ANNUM.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. SHUMSUDEN RUHAMUDEN MOOCKREE, is authorized to sign our name by procuration.

AMEERODEEN JAFFERBHOY & Co.

Shanghae, 26th May, 1854.

NOTICE.

MR. JAMES McKENZIE, is admitted a partner in our firm from this day forward under the style of

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 1st May, 1854.

NOTICE.

WE hereby give notice that the business hitherto conducted by us in *Canton*, will from this date be carried on here.

Mr. JAMES LAWRENCE MAN and Mr. WILLIAM GUNSTON HOWELL, are severally authorized to sign our Name.

GEORGE BARNET & Co.

Shanghai, 31st March, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. J. MACKRILL SMITH, in our Firm ceased on the 31st ultimo.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, January 4th, 1854.

NOTICE.

MR. GEO. GRISWOLD GRAY, is authorized to sign our Name by Procuration.

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghae, January 1st, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE Business conducted by the undersigned will in future be carried on under the style of JAS. BOWMAN & Co.

JAS. BOWMAN.

Shanghai, 1st July, 1853.

NOTICE.

MR. GEORGE HENRY LAMSON retires from our firm at *Canton* and *Shanghae* on this date, and MR. OLIVER EVERETT ROBERTS has resumed his interest and responsibility therein.

WETMORE & Co.

Canton, 20th April, 1854.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of the late MR. WILLIAM HENRY WARDLEY in our Firm, terminated on the 29*th of September last.*

W. H. WARDLEY & Co.

Canton, 12th November, 1853.

WITH reference to the above Advertisement, the business of the House will be conducted as before by MR. D. JOHNSON, under the same Name, which MR. F. R. JOHNSON is authorized to sign.

MR. JAMES BOWMAN will sign for us in *Shanghae* by Procuration.

W. H. WARDLEY & Co.

Canton, 12th November, 1853.

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the Copartnership heretofore subsisting between YORICK JONES MURNOW and JAMES STEPHENSON under the Style or Firm of MURROW, STEPHENSON & Co., has been this day dissolved. The undersigned, assuming the responsibility of the said Firm, will in future conduct the business on his own account and in his own name,

Y. J. MURROW.

Hongkong, 2d January, 1854.

INSURANCES.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS at *Shanghae* for the NEW YORK MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY and are now prepared to accept MARINE RISKS payable in *China, London, or New York.*

BULL, NYE & Co.

Shanghae, September 18th, 1853.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea Risk. Drs.	*Harbour Risk.* Drs.
Canton Insurance Office,.....	100,000	200,000
Triton Insurance Company, ...	70,000	100,000
Bombay Insurance Society,.....	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society, ...	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office,	25,000	

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1851.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium,* ¾ *per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Premium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

INSURANCES.

CHINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF BOSTON, U.S.A.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above COMPANY, and are prepared to accept MARINE RISKS to the extent of $100,000 in any one Ship. Losses payable in *China, Calcutta, Bombay, London, and U. S. America.*

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghae, 13th March, 1854.

SUN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW YORK.

CASH CAPITAL $1,000,000.

THE undersigned have been appointed AGENTS IN CHINA for the above Office, and are prepared to take MARINE RISKS to the extent of $100,000 in each Ship, made payable in *China, Bombay, Calcutta, London, and New York.*

RUSSELL & Co.

Shanghae, August 24th, 1853.

HONGKONG MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, payable in *Shanghae, Hongkong, Canton, Singapore, Calcutta, Madras, Bombay and London.*

LINDSAY & Co.

Shanghae, 1852.

GLOBE INSURANCE,
CORNHILL AND PALL-MALL, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Directors.

JAMES W. FRESHFIELD, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., *Chairman.*
FOWLER NEWSAM, Esq., *Deputy-Chairman.*
GEORGE CARR GLYN, Esq., M.P., *Treasurer.*
HENRY ALEXANDER, Esq.
JOHN S. BROWNRIGG, Esq.
BOYCE COMBE, Esq.
THOMAS M. COOMBS, Esq.
WILLIAM DENT, Esq.
EDWARD GOLDSMID, Esq.
Sir I. L. GOLDSMID, Bart F.R.S.
ROBERT HAWTHORN, Esq.
JOHN HODGSON, Esq.
RICHARD LAMBERT JONES, Esq.
ROBERT LOCKE, Esq.
BOYD MILLER, Esq.
SHEFFIELD NEAVE, Esq.
WILLIAM PHILLIMORE, Esq.
W. H. C. PLOWDEN, Esq., M.P.
ROBERT SAUNDERS, Esq.
Sir WALTER STIRLING, Bart.
WILLIAM THOMPSON, Esq., Ald., M.P.
WILLIAM TITE, Esq. F.R.S.
HENRY J. WHEELER, Esq.
JOSIAH WILSON, Esq.
BENJAMIN G. WINDUS, Esq.
WILLIAM NEWMARCH, *Secretary.*

FOR
FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE, AND ANNUITIES,
AND FOR THE PURCHASE OF REVERSIONS AND LIFE CONTINGENCIES.

CAPITAL:—*ONE MILLION Sterling.*

The Whole Paid-Up and Invested: and entirely Independent of the amount of Premiums received.

CHINA AGENCY FOR FIRE INSURANCE.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for FIRE INSURANCE, are prepared to accept RISKS at *Shanghae.*

Particulars of Rates &c., will be given on application to

DIROM, GRAY & Co.
Agents at Shanghae.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above Office, payable in *London, Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, and Hongkong.*

SMITH, KENNEDY & Co.,
Agents for Shanghae.

Shanghae, 12th June, 1851.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

Trustees.

JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 on any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

THE LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.

(*Established* 1843.)

THE undersigned are prepared to accept RISKS, (covered by protecting Policies at LLOYD'S and the various LONDON INSURANCE COMPANIES,) by the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAMERS between *Shanghai, Canton and Hongkong, Amoy, the Straits, Ceylon, the Presidencies of India, Suez, and England.*

The interest in the protecting Policies is assigned to the PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, for the purpose of their becoming the Medium of Payment in the event of loss.

FOR RATES OF PREMIUM and other Information, apply to

R. S. WALKER, *Hongkong.*
M. FISCHER, *Canton.*
E. WARDEN, *Shanghai.*
T. MARSHALL, *Singapore.*
A. P. LOVELL, *Calcutta.*
ROBERT FRANCK, *Madras,* or
JOHN RITCHIE, *Bombay.*

JAMES HARTLEY & Co.

London, 24th December, 1851.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A FEW copies of the following Children's Books just received—

Catechisms; Cyclopædia; Story Books; Ditto in packages of six; Single Stories.

Also, Dictionary of Medicine.

Herald Office, 8th April, 1854.

FOR SALE.

JUST PUBLISHED,

EXCHANGE of RUPEES and DOLLARS from 1s. 10*d.* to 2s. 2*d.* per Rupee, and from Rs. 220 to Rs. 300 per $100. The rate per Dollar being in pence and decimals.

In TABLES for Office use—and on thin paper for post.

Herald Office, 27th May, 1854.

FOR SALE.

AT THE GODOWNS OF THE UNDERSIGNED.

AN Invoice of very Superior WINDOW GLASS in assorted sizes from 32½ inches by 21½ inches to 46 inches by 32.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, January 4th, 1854.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PALE SHERRY, PORT, CLARET, SAUTERNE and MADEIRA, from HENRY TATHAM & Co., London. Also, a few Hogsheads of fine DRAUGHT PORTER, from WHITBREAD & Co.

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, January 4th, 1854.

FOR SALE.

A QUANTITY of best English Sheet LEAD. Apply to

SMITH, KING & Co.

Shanghae, January 4th, 1854.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR CLARET, CHAMPAGNE, PALE SHERRY, and PORT; from the Stock of Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., of London. Apply to

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.

FOR SALE.

ANCHORS, and CHAIN CABLES. Apply to

G. C. SCHWABE & Co.

ON SALE

A Small Assortment of HYDRO-ELECTRIC CHAINS at

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.'s

Shanghae, 17th March, 1854.

JUST LANDED.

A SMALL (fresh) supply of KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES,—a Certain Remedy for Disorders of the *Pulmonary Organs.* Being free from every deleterious ingredient, they may be taken at all times, *by the most delicate female and by the youngest child.*

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

HOUSES.

FOR LEASE OR SALE.

THE HOUSE and GROUNDS, about Ten *mow,* lately occupied by WILLIAM HARGREAVES, Esq.. Apply to

WM. THORBURN.

Shanghai, 27th January, 1854.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SEAMAN'S HOSPITAL.

THE above Institution is now ready for the reception of Patients both in the Public and Private Wards. Every attention has been directed to the ventilation of the building, the wards of which are seventeen feet high and afford accommodation for twelve beds with great comfort, or nearly double that number in case of necessity.

The charge at present will be one dollar per diem for sailors and one and a half for officers.

GEO. ROGERS HALL, M.D. } *Medical*
JOHN IVOR MURRAY, M.D. } *Attendants.*

Shanghai, 1st September, 1852.

F. KUPFERSCHMID,

From DOUGLAS LAPRAIK'S, *Hongkong,*

BEGS most respectfully to inform the Residents and Visitors to Shanghai, that he intends Establishing himself as *Watch and Clockmaker;*—their kind support in his behalf is solicited, and he trusts by prompt attention and a perfect knowledge of his business to ensure their approbation.

A Superior Assortment of *Clocks, Watches, Chains, Rings, Musical Boxes, Jewellery, &c.*

Repairing and Cleaning *Chronometers,* also rating. A variety constantly on hand.

Residence the late "Billiard Club House."

Shanghai, March 8th, 1854.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STORE-KEEPERS & GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
SHANGHAE,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

HENRY SUTTON,
SAIL-MAKER;

BEGS respectfully to intimate to Commanders of Vessels resorting to this Port and at Woosung, that he has established himself here in the above line, having had long experience in Sail-making, he trusts that by attention to business he will merit a share of the Public patronage.

SAIL LOFT—on the premises of Mr. ROGERS, *Shipwright.*

ROBERT PERT,
SAIL-MAKER.
AT THE MOUTH OF YANG-KING-PANG, SHANGHAE.

N.B.—Flags of all descriptions made to order.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER, SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS, BISCUITS REFIRED, &c., &c., &c.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

SURPRISING CURE OF A CONFIRMED ASTHMA, AFTER FIVE YEARS' SUFFERING.

The following testimonial has been sent to PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY, *by a Gentleman named* MIDDLETON, *of Scotland-road, Liverpool, dated Jan. 1st, 1853.*

SIR,—Your Pills have been the means, under providence, of restoring me to sound health after five years of severe affliction. During the whole of that period, I suffered the most dreadful attacks of Asthma, frequently of several weeks, duration, attended with a violent cough, and continual spitting of phlegm intermixed with blood. This so shook my constitution that I was unfitted for any of the active duties of life. I was attended by some of the most eminent medical men of this town, but they failed to give me the slightest relief. As a last remedy I tried your Pills, and in about three months they effected a perfect cure of the disease, totally eradicated the cough, and restored tone and vigour to the chest and digestive organs.—I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

(Signed) H. MIDDLETON.

A PERMANENT CURE OF A DISEASED LIVER, OF MANY YEARS' DURATION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Gamis, Chemist, Yeovil, to Professor Holloway, dated Nov. 23rd, 1852.

DEAR SIR,—In this district your Pills command a more extensive sale than any other proprietary medicine before the public. As a proof of their efficacy in Liver and Bilious Complaints I may mention the following case. A lady of this town with whom I am personally acquainted, for years was a severe sufferer from disease of the Liver and digestive organs; her medical attendant assured her that he could do nothing to relieve her sufferings, and it was not likely she could survive many months. This announcement naturally caused great alarm among her friends and relations, and they induced her to make a trial of your Pills, which so improved her general health that she was induced to continue them until she received a perfect cure. This is twelve months ago, and she has not experienced any symptoms of relapse, and often declares that your Pills have been the means of saving her life.—I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly.

(Signed) J. GAMIS.

AN ASTONISHING CURE OF CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, AFTER BEING DISCHARGED FROM THE HOSPITAL INCURABLE.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. W. Moon, of the Square, Winchester, dated October 8th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I beg to inform you that for years I was a sufferer from Chronic Rheumatism, and was often laid up for weeks together by its severe and painful attacks. I tried every thing that was recommended, and was attended by one of the most eminent Surgeons in this town; but obtained no relief whatever, and fearing that my health would be entirely broken up, I was induced to go into our County Hospital, where I had the best medical treatment the institution afforded, all of which proved of no avail, and I came out no better than I went in. I was then advised to try your Pills, and by persevering with them was perfectly cured, and enabled to resume my occupation, and although a considerable period has elapsed, I have felt no return whatever of the complaint.—I am, Sir, your obliged Servant,

(Signed) W. MOON.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints:—

Ague,	Dropsy,	Jaundice,	Secondary
Asthma,	Dysentery,	Liver Com-	Symptoms,
Bilious Com-	Erysipelas,	plaints,	Tic Doulou-
plaints,	Female Irre-	Lumbago,	reux,
Blotches on	gularities,	Piles,	Tumours,
the Skin,	Fevers of all	Rheumatism,	Ulcers, [tions,
Bowel Com-	kinds,	Retention of	Venereal affec-
plaints,	Flatulency,	Urine,	Worms of all
Colics,	Gout,	Scrofula, or	kinds.
Constipation of	Head-ache,	King's Evil,	Weakness,
the Bowels,	Indigestion,	Sore Throats,	from what-
Consumption,	Inflamma-	Stone and	ever cause,
Debility,	tion,	Gravel,	&c., &c.

N.B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients in every Disorder are affixed to each Box.

☞ A file of the *North-China Herald,* can constantly be referred to at the Offices of Mr. HOLLOWAY.

MISCELLANEOUS.

H. FOGG & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.

N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

PURIFY THE BLOOD.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

FOR the cure of Scrofula and Mercurial Diseases, Fever and Ague, Bilious Fever, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Piles, Rheumatism, Scurvy, and Ulcers, a Purely Vegetable Medicine, beware of Counterfeiters.

The best Family Medicine now before the public.

It has been computed, that during the last twenty years, *three millions of persons have annually been benefited by the use of these Medicines;* a fact which speaks volumes in favor of their curative properties—a single trial will place them beyond the reach of competition in the estimation of every patient. By their use the blood is restored to a pure and healthy state, freed from all impurities. The system is not reduced during their operation, but invigorated, and they require no restraint from business or pleasure. The afflicted have in *Moffat's Life Pills* and *Phœnix Bitters,* a remedy that will do for them all that medicine can possibly effect.

The genuine of these medicines are now put up with a fine steel engraved wrapper and labels, and copyright secured according to the laws of the United States.

Prepared by W. B. MOFFAT, M.D., *New York.*

For sale by H. FOGG & Co., *Shanghai.*

N.-C. Herald Office's Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

A FEW Copies SHANGHAE ALMANAC for 1853.—$2 per Copy.

BOOKS OF THE TAE-PING-WANG DYNASTY,—$2 per Copy.

CHINESE COMMERCIAL GUIDE,—$2 per Copy.

A GRAMMAR OF THE SHANGHAE DIALECT,—$2 per Copy.

ALSO,

POWERS OF ATTORNEY.
PROTESTS, English and American.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, in Book.
BILLS OF LADING, per Steamer and Ship.
And a variety of Printed forms in daily use.

PUBLICATIONS ON HAND,

A NEW TREATY TABLE from 5*s.* to 6*s.* & Taels 6-60., at $1 each, on card or paper.
REVIEW OF TRADE, 1850-51.
NAVIGATION OF YANG-TSZE-KEANG, 2d Edition, by WALTER MACFARLANE, Esq.
REMARKS ON RENDERING THE CHINESE WORD *MAN,* "BARBARIAN."

NOTICE.

JOB PRINTING in all its branches, will be executed at our office, on the usual terms, with the greatest attention and despatch.—

VIZ:

Circulars; Notes; Cards; Policies; Manifests; Price Currents; Receipts; Deposit Notes; Boat Notes; Bills of Lading; Bills of Exchange; Bill Heads; Auction Bills; Diaries; Daily Sales; Comprador Books, and Cheques; Circular Address Wrappers; Pigeon-hole Headings; Letters of Hypothecation; Tariffs; Wills; and every form of Document used in Official or Mercantile Establishments.

Also, Books and Papers, ruled and neatly bound to order.

ATMOSPHERICAL CHANGES AT SHANGHAI.

DURING THE MONTH ENDING 31st MARCH, 1854.

DURING the past month the weather has been slightly better than the average, the number of rainy days being only 10.0 instead of 14.8, the average, and the amount of rain fallen also much less. The temperature has been slightly below the average, the wind has been very variable and the Barometer slightly above the mean. With the single exception of the lower temperature this year, the tables taken during March 1849 would form a very accurate report of the weather of the past month.

TABLE

MEAN DAILY READINGS OF BAROMETER, ANEROID, THERMOMETER, ANEMOMETER, & OMBROMETER.

Day of Month.	Day of Week.	Barometer. In inches and decimals. 9 A.M.	Barometer. 3 P.M.	Aneroid. In inches and decimals. 9 A.M.	Aneroid. 3 P.M.	Fahrenheit's Thermometer. In the shade. 9 A.M.	3 P.M.	Mean	Min.	Wind. Quarter. A.M.	P.M.	Rain. Last 24 hours. 9 A.M.
1	m.	30:28	30:26	30:15	30:11	42.0	43.0	42.5	40.0	E.	E.	0.10
2	th.	30:34	30:33	30:20	30:16	43.0	48.0	45.5	40.0	E.N.E.	E.	0.00
3	f.	30:30	30:29	30:12	30:05	44.0	45.0	44.5	41.0	E.	S.	0.00
4	s.	30:10	30:02	29:95	29:80	49.0	49.0	49.0	44.0	S.	S.	0.30
5	S.	30:10	30:08	29:93	29:90	43.0	46.0	44.5	42.0	N.W.	N.W.	0.00
6	m.	30:10	30:10	30:00	29:94	46.0	47.0	46.5	43.0	E.N.E.	E.	0.00
7	tu.	30:12	30:12	29:96	29:93	48.0	48.0	48.0	46.0	E.N.E.	E.N.E.	0.00
8	w.	30:17	30:14	30:04	29:95	50.0	51.0	50.5	42.0	E.	E.	0.40
9	th.	30:20	30:20	30:05	30:02	49.0	49.0	49.0	47.0	E.N.E.	E.N.E.	0.20
10	f.	30:29	30:27	30:26	30:23	47.0	48.0	47.5	45.0	N.E.	N.E.	0.20
11	s.	30:45	30:42	30:34	30:26	49.0	50.0	49.5	45.0	E.	E.	0.10
12	S.	30:20	30:10	30:01	29:95	48.0	50.0	49.0	46.0	W.	W.	0.00
13	m.	30:36	30:35	30:22	30:20	48.0	47.0	47.5	45.0	N.W.	N.	0.00
14	tu.	30:37	30:35	30:24	30:20	45.0	43.0	44.0	44.0	E.	E.S.E.	0.00
15	w.	30:40	30:37	30:26	30:22	44.0	44.0	44.0	43.0	E.	E.	0.50
16	th.	30:51	30:50	30:40	30:37	42.0	42.0	42.0	38.0	N.E.	N.N.E.	0.10
17	f.	30:56	30:57	30:45	30:47	40.0	44.0	42.0	35.0	N.	N.	0.00
18	s.	30:50	30:42	30:35	30:30	40.0	46.0	43.0	35.0	E.N.E.	S.E.	0.00
19	S.	30:42	30:39	30:25	30:20	54.0	55.0	54.5	45.0	S.S.E.	S.S.E.	0.00
20	m.	30:30	30:25	30:12	30:02	52.0	55.0	53.5	48.0	S.S.E.	E.S.E.	0.00
21	tu.	30:32	30:35	30:16	30:19	52.0	55.0	53.0	52.0	N.E.	E.N.E.	0.00
22	w.	30:50	30:50	30:36	30:34	52.0	54.0	53.0	48.0	E.	E.	0.00
23	th.	30:48	30:46	30:34	30:30	50.0	54.0	52.0	47.0	E.	E.	0.00
24	f.	30:48	30:42	30:33	30:14	52.0	54.0	53.0	45.0	E.N.E.	E.	0.00
25	s.	30:37	30:32	30:19	30:14	54.0	57.0	55.5	48.0	E.	E.	0.00
26	S.	30:40	30:45	30:25	30:30	45.0	48.0	47.5	30.0	N.E.	N.E.	0.00
27	m.	30:59	30:52	29:42	30:33	48.0	48.0	48.0	42.0	E.	E.	0.00
28	tu.	30:56	30:45	30.35	30:28	47.0	50.0	48.5	44.0	N.	N.	0.10
29	w.	30:42	30:32	30:22	30:14	53.0	54.0	53.5	44.0	N.W.	E.N.E.	0.00
30	th.	30:16	30:08	29:95	29:87	58.0	62.0	60.0	45.0	W.	W.	0.00
31	f.	30:26	30:25	30:09	30:05	55.0	56.0	55.5	50.0	E.	E.	0.00
	Mean,	—30:325—		—30:167—				49.19			Total,	2.50

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

THE
North-China Herald.

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, MAY 27, 1854.

NOTICE.—The hours of DIVINE SERVICE in Trinity Church, are on Sundays, at 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Bibles, (in various languages), Prayer Books, and Hymn Books, can be obtained by application to the Chaplain, or of Mr. Wright, the *Sexton.*

JOHN HOBSON, *Chaplain.*

NOTICE.—PUBLIC WORSHIP is held in the London Mission Chapel, every Sunday, at half-past nine a.m., and at six p.m.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Contributions, duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will, at all times, receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

Anonymous communications, on matters of public policy, or general interest, will be thankfully received; it is however, particularly requested, that such correspondents will abstain from all personalities.

We especially invite articles tending to develop the enlargement of our commerce, or the interest of our port.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

LATEST DATES.

England,	....Mar. 24.	Batavia,	......Apr. 11.
Constantinople,	Mar. 17.	Manila,	......May 3.
Triest,	........Mar. 27.	Sydney,	......Mar. 31.
Malta,	........Mar. 29.	New Zealand,	Mar. —.
Bombay,	....April 19.	Amoy,	.......May 15.
Calcutta,	....April 23.	Hongkong,	....May 19.
Galle,	......April 24.	Ningpo,	......May 19.
Penang,	......May 1.	New York,	....Mar. 8.
Singapore,	....May 3.	San Francisco,	Apr. 1.

DEATH.—At Shanghae, on the 26th instant, Lieutenant Edmund Hemsted, of H. M. Brig *Grecian*, of protracted illness, from dysentery, aged 37.

Cargo.—per *Lady Mary Wood*,—Malwa, 463½ chests—Patna, 139 chests—Total, 602½ chests—Treasure, $333,079.

The *Lady Mary Wood*, P. & O. Steamer, arrived on Thursday afternoon but did not bring any Mail: we, thereby, learn that H. E. Sir John Bowring is coming up very shortly in H. M. S. *Winchester*.

The *Lady Mary Wood* will leave for Hongkong, at day-light of Tuesday the 30th instant.

On Wednesday, being Her Most Gracious Majesty's Birth-day, salutes of 21 guns were fired from H. M. Sc-Str. *Encounter*, and H. M. Brig *Grecian*, also by H. I. M. Str. *Colbert*, and U. S. S. *Plymouth*, and the shipping in harbour were gaily dressed in their colours which had a very beautiful appearance.

The Hongkong Papers handle us all in a tone of stern uprightness and strict neutrality. The *Register* defends a poor man, who, like all Easterns, has given way here and there, against all allegations. The *Mail* is satisfied that the camps had yet stood had Mr. James Bowman not gone to the rescue of his property "with a lethal weapon."

Certainly, the Eastern poor man, even Samqua, as his counsel admits, was as little fit for his collectorship as any ignorant country gentleman in Scotland or elsewhere: still less for the civil and military greatness thrust upon him as Intendant of the Soo-sung-tae Circuit. It was in the latter capacity that he spurred on the coercers of the barbarian until they kicked over the trace: that he proclaimed to the province that the barbarians who had declined to take either part would steam up to put down the rebellion; that to put it down himself he took into pay one fleet of Southern pirates and filled another with foreign deserters whom he had pledged himself particularly not to enlist; and that he finally handed over Shanghae to Triads who he knew were on the eve of revolt, at their own rate of salary, and lost the city in consequence.

Assuredly, if he did none of these things, we were hasty in declaring him false, incompetent, or anti-barbarian. So of our other charges, if, before Shanghae was taken, smuggling did not increase because of his economy in the establishment it was his duty as Collector to maintain, or if, since the capture of the city, or rather, as the *Register* has it, since he turned up again, he has not made observance of the Treaty in regard to Duty payments a matter next to hopeless for either Consul or merchant, so long he is collector. Remember, that, during the five months of his local abeyance *here*, that dreamy interval of promissory notes, he had a cordon of minor establishments in boasted operation around Shanghae; and admitting that he could not *then* take notice of shipments at Woosung, because no armed man was admitted into the foreign position at Shanghae; which must be plain to any man who remembers why we marched into Caubul,—still, it was in the happier period of his solid receipts at the provisional Custom-house on the Soo-chow Creek, that official queries were met by the poor Eastern with that falsehood and prevarication which our lucid contemporary transfers for us to the contrabandists of Shanghae. It was especially in his last performance at that little theatre that he complained privately and officially of irregularity of shipment; that, so complaining, he was warned privately and officially that the Treaty provided him with a remedy, and would protect him, whether as his Master's detective or preventive, in the execution of a duty which, by Treaty, no foreign officer could perform for him. The poor Eastern preferred to compound in private and to fib officially; to "settle" for half his Master's duties in consideration of recent evasions of the sum total "at other ports and places*;" and however scandalized at discovering that even this moiety might escape him unless his staff did their simple duty, here and at Woosung, by certain eight vessels still in port, he promptly covered the crevice in his prudence and probity with a Grand chop and an assurance to competing querists, that the "*Aristides'*" clearance was, like Miss Squeers's engagement, "all solemn and regular."

Seriously, if there be here no duties, here will be little commerce. Let the *Register* descend to the low ground of self-interest, and he may convince himself that not even a large minority of our contrabandists are as recklessly set upon evasion of duties as he is pleased to imply. But so long as we have a collector of the discriminating "condescension and easiness" which are justly condemned as criminal in all who *compel* him thereto, so long must the mercantile majority, in self-defence, insist upon sharing whatever advantage his easiness may concede, as we read it, to the individual; the difficulty arising out of this condescension being of course no little complicated by any lies his easiness may tell to cover it. The current of duties has been most unseasonably frozen by Woo's last mistake; the thaw may be retarded by his little breach of Treaty in attempting an inland collection. If, when his superiors are fully acquainted with the history of the latter era of the duty-question, he be still retained in his collector-ship, we can only look for the same play with the tragic part more strongly brought out: the same economy, the same easiness, like lies, like cessation of duties, and a-lack-a-day! less trade.

* See Supplementary Treaty, Art. IV.

Capture of Several Cities in Pih-chih-le by the Insurgents.—We have received a few days since very important intelligence from the North.

It will be fresh in the minds of our readers that the last batch of *Peking Gazettes* that reached this place, intimated the capture of several cities by the Insurgents in Keang-se, Hoo-pih and Hoo-nan—besides stating that the rebels by the last accounts were still laying siege to Lin-tsing, in Shan-tung. By the *Gazettes* now received up to the 16th ultimo, we find that Lin-tsing has fallen; besides which, several other cities are stated to have been taken by the rebels in Pih-chih-le.

These transactions clearly prove that the Insurgents must possess a formidable force in the northern province, and would tend to confirm our suspicions that the vaunted victories of Shing-paou and Shen-luh have been much exaggerated—especially since the Emperor *now* finds that both generals are deficient in skill and unfit to be entrusted with the command of armies: about the time these *Gazettes* reached Shanghae, a paper purporting to be a copy of a later number of the *Gazette* was sent us from the Taoutae's office, stating that Lin-tsing has been retaken by Shing-paou on the 22d of April, on which occasion he says he killed 2 or 3,000 of the rebels, and drove the rest southwards. We have, however, been so often deceived by pretended information derived from the above-named source, that we beg leave to suspend our belief of this now given, until we see it confirmed by *Gazettes* received in the usual way. Should it prove true, it may only mean that the rebels had evacuated Lin-tsing for the purpose of proceeding northward, when Shing-paou valiantly entered the empty city, after having allowed the rebels to get between him and the capital.

It will be recollected by those who take interest in the march of events, that a similar report was spread by H. E. the ex-Taoutae when Yang-chow was evacuated by the Insurgents, on their proceeding northwards last Autumn.

It is now a long time since we had any intelligence of the proceedings of the first detachment of the Insurgent army that went from Nanking. The recent capture of so many places in Pih-chih-le by the other detachment (that we have traced from Gnan-hwuy,) which has also taken possession of Lin-tsing in Shan-tung, appears to indicate a settled plan of attack on the northern provinces; while all resources from the Southern provinces are cut off inland, thus effectually crippling the Imperial Government, which seems to be gradually becoming more distressed by the various methods employed to overthrow it.

Those who have Dr. Williams' map of China, will be able to trace the progress of the Rebels tolerably accurately. Our readers may refer to Shun-teh for the starting point, a place N.E. of the northern limit of Ho-nan; Sha-ho is a hëen dependent on it but not shown in the map; proceeding northwards you come to Chaou-chow, on a small river flowing into the Pih-hoo lake, Lung-ping is a hëen dependent on it; north-west of Chaou-chow is Ching-ting-foo; the two cities named in the *Peking Gazette*, Tsin-chow and Woo-keih, are dependencies of it; north-east of Ching-ting-foo is Pau-ting-foo, under the jurisdiction of this place is Gnan-ping and Shin-chow; south-east of Pau-ting-foo is Keaou-ho-hëen. Tsing-hae-hëen is laid down on the map, and both it and Tsang-chow are within the jurisdiction of Tëen-tsin. It will thus be perceived, that the operations of the Insurgents have extended from Sha-ho near Shun-teh-foo, throughout the southern part of Pih-chih-le north-ward, nearly as far as Pau-ting-foo*—from whence they stretch in an easterly direction to their old quarters near Tëen-tsin, which, if taken, would enable them to cut off all supplies by sea to Peking.

* There appears to be a direct road thence to Peking.

A Correspondent has communicated the following account of:—

The fight on Thursday last,
the 25th instant.

At 4 a.m. the Imperialists sprung a mine under the wall close to the small South gate which blew up about 30 feet of the wall and damaged some houses inside, when the Imperial troops, headed by some runaway marines and sailors, made a rush into the City to the number of about 200. They had proceeded a good way in before they were attacked by a body of the Rebels who, succeeded in driving them out with a loss of about 40 of the imperialists—they made several unsuccessful attempts to force the passage again, but to no effect. The Rebels state that the Europeans who headed them in, were the first to run out. During this time a general attack was made all round the City but entirely failed—in fact, while this was going on, the Rebels sallied out at the north-west angle of the City and drove the Imperialists back. The "*Sir Herbert Compton*" also left her anchorage and dropped down nearly abreast of the East gate battery but anchored in such a position that only one gun in the battery could bear on her, but, on the turn of the tide, she got under weigh downwards and kept continually pouring forth her broadsides at the battery, which was briskly returned by the Rebels and did her a good deal of damage: she having got about 23 shots in her hull, 6 or 7 of which are within a few inches of the water's edge. One passed through the ports into the cabin carrying part of a table with it, one of her davits was broken in three pieces; several shots passed through her bulwarks, others cut her rigging, just over the bulwarks; one damaged her rudder, backstays and haulyards, and other parts of her rigging were cut. Two boats were swamped alongside of her. It is also reported that one man lost both his legs, and another a foot, besides 4 or 5 others wounded. The West-coast Boats got under weigh, but never attempted to get up near to the batteries, but only waited to see the success of the "*Compton*;" there were also several boats, lying on the opposite shore full of Imperialists, ready to land should she succeed in capturing the battery. This fight ended, like all former ones, in the total defeat of the Imperialists.

P.S.—It is stated that the Rebels lost 5 men, one was also wounded in the hand at the battery.

We have received the letter of *T.* on the subject of Biblical Chronology which we consider very well handled. The subject, however, is not one that we wish to introduce into our columns, and we must therefore decline its insertion. A weekly paper does not afford scope for such lengthy discussion, as the subject might invite—besides which, we believe, very few of our readers would care to give it the attention it demands, in order to arrive at a just appreciation of the difficult question involved.

There can be little doubt that the attention of our Authorities should be directed to the subjects of complaint in the letter of *Resident*. We cannot in our present number enter into their consideration which is the less necessary, as they are very clearly set forth in the letter in question. With regard to the width of the Bund it is stated in the 2nd. Land Regulation that "its standard width must be two chang five chih of the Canton Custom-house measure"—Regulation 3rd, reserves four large roads running from east to west for public thoroughfares—three of which are to be two chang and the Old Rope-walk two chang five chih wide. We are not aware," however, that any regulation exists for the setting apart roads as the Settlement extends, and, as the present Land Regulations are now in abeyance, and likely to undergo much modification as soon as the three Treaty Powers can pay attention to the subject, it is absolutely necessary that some provisional understanding should be come to by the several Ministers of those Governments in China, until a fixed code is completed for future guidance:—

To the Editor of the
"North-China Herald."

Mr. Editor,—The time and attention of our worthy officials, have been fully occupied during the past six months, with matters of more than usual interest, but during this time, a nuisance has sprung up and is increasing amongst us which had better be looked to at once. I refer to the number of Chinese Shanties, that have been lately erected and are now going up, on the banks of and near the Yang-king-pang creek, within the limits set apart for the residence of British subjects. The community generally are not aware, of the character or the number of these houses, but a walk through that part of the settlement, is quite sufficient to satisfy any one, that although, there are some respectable men, there are a great many more, that have taken up their residence there, for no good purpose. Opium Shops, and such like establishments are numerous, and rapidly increasing, and if we do not wish to see that part of the settlement, a permanent hotbed of vice and crime, something must be done before long to prevent it. The protection of our flag is now enjoyed by a set of the lowest characters, for the furtherance of their own vile purposes, and setting aside all other considerations, the proximity of such a class of men is highly objectionable and may lead to something unpleasant. The land upon which these houses stand, is all wanted for foreign use, but the proprietors refuse to sell, and it doubtless pays them much better to rent it to those tenants, but the longer we wait the more the question becomes complicated, and the sooner it is opened up the better. If our worthy Consul would take the matter in hand, in his usual determined manner, he would most cordially receive the support of every respectable member of the community.

And there is another point, which should be ascertained, and perhaps you can afford me some information—"what are the regulations respecting the carrying out of new Roads in the settlement;"—the general impression is that the existing Roads are to be extended as the place increases, allowing 30 feet, as the width of a Water Frontage and 22 feet, for the roads in the rear, but I do not know that this has ever been officially enacted. Now, if the Roads in the Southern part of the settlement, are ever to be extended across to the Yang-king-pang creek, it had better be decided upon at once, as any future operations, will materially interfere with the repose of a host of Natives, who are preparing to settle there, in a manner truly painful to think of on a warm day. A hope has been entertained that before long we might have an extension of the Bund, up along the Yang-king-pang, but under this new system of things, we are rapidly progressing the wrong way, as every week adds to the number of houses, going up on the very ground where the Bund should be. If the Natives would only imbibe a few of our ideas respecting the proper width of Roads, the objections would not be so many, but the whole thing is wrong, and if the ground has been set apart for British Residents, our Authorities have certainly, something to say in the matter.

My remarks I perceive are somewhat lengthy, and I may as well stop; but I trust they may be favorably and considerately received. What I have stated has been but poorly done and what I have omitted perhaps you will add.

RESIDENT.

PEKING GAZETTE.

Fresh Irruption of the Insurgents into Pih-chih-le.

The *Gazette* of the 15th of April contains a despatch from Kwei-leang, the viceroy of Pih-chih-le, stating that he has examined into the affairs of those civil and military officers, who have lost several cities in that province, and advises their being severely punished. He says that on the irruption of the rebels into Pih-chih-le, the magistrate of *Heen*,* and the rest of them, having lost the various cities under their charge, (whether it was in consequence of the deficiency of regular troops, and the dispersion of the militia, or whether on the attack of the rebels they received wounds,) must all be considered as having been unable to defend their posts, and cannot therefore be exempted from punishment. The emperor says, Let the magistrate of Heen, the sub-lieutenant in charge of Keaou-ho,† the serjeant in charge of Lung-ping,‡ the lieutenant in charge of Sha-ho,§ the recorder of Chaou-chow,‖ the recorder of Tsin-chow,¶ the officer in charge of Shin-chow,** with various others, be dismissed from office, and ordered up under arrest for trial, when the above-named viceroy will examine clearly into their affairs, and after coming to a decision report to us. The sub-lieutenant in charge of Tsin-chow, the serjeant in charge of Woo-keih††, and the serjeant in charge of Gnan-ping‡‡, not having been able to guard the stations entrusted to them, cannot escape blame, let them also be dismissed from office. The literary chancellor of Tsang-chow,§§ with various other literary chancellors, although they were not entrusted with the actual charge of the districts, still resided therein, and ought to have maintained their posts; let them therefore be handed over to the board for trial. With respect to those officers and soldiers, who died in the defence of Tsang-chow, let them have posthumous honours. As to the whereabouts of the magistrate and assistant-magistrates of Tsing-hae‖‖, and as to whether a military station in the Heen district, in charge of the secretary of that district was attacked by the rebels or not, let the above-named viceroy send some trusty officers to enquire and report. Respect this.

Fall of Lin-tsing.

The *Gazette* of the 16th of April contains a rescript from the emperor, saying that Shing-paou and Tsung-gnan have reported to him the fall of Lin-tsing, begging that they may be punished for the same. On looking over the report, says the emperor, we were filled with irrepressible indignation. The rebels having entered the province of Shan-tung, Shing-paou sent Shen-luh at the head of a force to exterminate them; after which Shing-paou himself, at the head of the cavalry hastened to Lin-tsing with the view of stopping the irruption: in consequence of the deceitful pretences of Chang-leang-ke, that officer was dismissed and sent into banishment, when Tsung-gnan was appointed lieutenant-governor of Shan-tung. The above-named great officers, having been entrusted with an important charge, ought to have exerted themselves in putting down this incursion of the rebels. But to-day, according to their report, the rebels on the 12th of April sprang a mine, and breached the western part of the wall of Lin-tsing, whereupon the city was lost. Shing-paou came on at the head of a force to the rescue, but on account of the north gate of the city being shut, the imperial soldiers could not enter the city. He contented himself therefore with attacking the stockade of the rebels on the south side of the city, and killing five or six hundred of the insurgents. At present he says he is busily engaged in laying plans for the recovery of the city. Now, says the emperor, Shing-paou though the general-in-chief of the army, possessed no military skill: Shen-luh, though the first to arrive at Shan-tung, was not able to suppress the inroad of the insurgents: Tsung-gnan, though recently appointed to such an important post, had not the slightest ability to prevent the loss of the city: all three of them therefore are verily guilty: let them instantly be deprived of their insignia of rank, and be degraded from office; but let them strive to redeem their characters by future good conduct. Let them as before take charge of the troops, and combine their efforts to overthrow the rebel host: if they are any longer dilatory, and do not immediately recover the city, they shall be most severely punished, without the least indulgence being shewn. Let enquiry also be made as to the whereabouts of the officers who were in charge of the city which has fallen. Respect this.

* Lat. 38° 17' N., Long. 116° 13' E.
† Lat. 38° 6' N., Long. 116° 20' E.
‡ Lat. 37° 25' N., Long. 114° 54' E.
§ Lat. 37° 0' N., Long. 114° 39' E.
‖ Lat. 37° 48' N., Long. 112° 55' E.
¶ Lat. 38° 6' N., Long. 115° 12' E.
** Lat. 38° 6' N., Long. 115° 37' E.
†† Lat. 37° 50' N., Long. 116° 0' E.
‡‡ Lat. 38° 16' N., Long. 115° 38' E.
§§ Lat. 38° 22' N., Long. 117° 0' E.
‖‖ Tsing-hae is about 20 miles south of Tëen-tsin, and was formerly occupied by the rebels for several months.

Scarcity of Rice at the Capital.

The *Gazette* of the 5th of April contains a memorial from Ying-hwae, a censor for the inspection of affairs in Keang-nan, recommending preparations to be made within, so that troubles may be avoided without, also suggesting that the best plan for saving the country is to relieve the necessities of the people. The memorialist says that, having examined into the state of the rice, he has found that the various granaries outside the metropolis are supplied: but that the inhabitants of the different wards into which the capital is divided are huddled together, while the daily consumers of provisions are very numerous. As to the supply of rice from the south, he finds also that the region about Keang-nan and Cheh-kiang is the only place to be depended on, the supply from whence must be transported by sea: in the meantime the province of Keang-soo is infested by the insurgents, and that of Cheh-keang is troubled by inundations, so that the usual amount, it is to be feared, will not be received from those places. At present, the memorialist says, he has heard that all the rice and provision stores at the capital are taking their supplies, and successively removing them to the outside city, ostensibly with the view of disposing of them; but the price of rice with in the city rises and falls with that outside, and no one has heard of the price of rice in the outside city being reduced below that which prevails in the inside city. Hence the memorialist apprehends, not only that the rice is smuggled to other parts of the country, but that through the scarcity of provisions in the capital the price will rise, and the Tartars residing therein have nothing to depend on. Although the board of revenue has already deliberated on various plans for collecting provisions, they must speedily devise some better plan, and issue a proclamation inviting merchants thither. Also when any feel disposed to contribute to the government, permission should be given for people to send in supplies of rice and provisions, along the sea coast up to Peking. Let some new regulations be devised, with the view of inducing people to contribute; for if it be made advantageous for people to contribute of their substance, the merchants will come forward in great numbers to do so. When the supplies are abundant the people will not be in want of food, and having every thing well provided within we need not fear want without. The memorialist concludes by laying his contracted views before the throne and begging the emperor's inspection. The reply is, Let it stand on record.

Deficiency of Money.

The *Gazette* of the 8th of April contains a memorial from Wang-k'hing-yun, recommending the issuing of government paper, and the dividing of all payments into portions, certain parts of which are to be paid in the new ten-cash pieces and the rest in the old cash. The memorialist says, that the board of revenue has already issued notices, urging people to take the paper notes and the ten-cash pieces, throughout the provinces; he says also that an imperial order has been given out, directing that the supplies for the commissariat should be paid partly in one and partly in the other. He then goes on to offer his own suggestions to the following effect: The war has been now carried on for several years, and the military expenditure has been enormous; the price of silver has thereupon risen, and the resources of the people proportionably diminished: some change of system must therefore be devised, in order to afford relief. The issuing of paper mony was originally devised with the view of helping out the deficiency of silver; but the people should regard the paper notes as equivalent to silver, and then they would circulate everywhere, and be highly esteemed. In that case, for every thousand notes issued by government there would be a clear gain of a thousand pieces of silver: the profit would thus be inexhaustible, and the uses endless. On commencing such a scheme, however, it is necessary, that whether among officers or people, giving out or receiving, for much or for little, there should be but one and the same regulation, in order to win the confidence of the public, after which the thing will go on prosperously, and no suspicion arise. Afterwards, when the people come to find the benefit of a paper currency, there will be no impediment to its free circulation. At present in the markets of Shen-se a tael of silver is worth 2,400 cash: if the notes representing silver are made payable at the rate now ruling in the capital of 2,000 cash for a tael, people will not take them to the bank for change, lest they should lose 400 cash upon them, but will keep them for the purpose of paying them into government: thus they will be issued out and come back again, without getting into circulation. The remedy for this would be to pay all the salaries of government officers and the wages of common men partly in paper notes at 2,000 cash per tael, partly in ten-cash pieces, and partly in silver. The emperor's reply is, Let the board of revenue deliberate on this subject.

The *Gazette* of the 10th of April, states that on the 23d of March, Tsang-kwo-fan, an officer in Keang-se, sent up a memorial urging contributions for the supply of the commissariat on which the board of revenue was directed to deliberate. They did so, and the next day made known the result of their deliberations. The original memorial states that at present the rebel boats have disturbed the district of Han-yang, and that throughout the provinces of Hoo-nan, Keang-soo, and Gnan-hwuy, the largest numbers of imperial troops were stationed at the place where the memorialist then was; the expenditure for the support of whom amounted every month to 80,000 taels. For the obtaining of this the principal reliance was on contributions. In sending in these supplies the

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

people of Hoo-nan and Sze-chuen were better inclined than those in Gnan-hwuy; and the memorialist recommends that officers should be appointed in the provinces just named, to superintend the collection of contributions, and that an imperial order should be issued authorizing and encouraging them to attend to that business. He recommends also that 4,000 blank receipts should be given out to the above officers, half of them specifying that the holders should be entitled to certain minor offices, and the other half promising nominal literary honours. The board recommends that the recommendation of Tsang-kwo-fan be complied with.

AFFAIRS OF THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

The *Gazette* of the 21st of March contains an account of the death of the magistrate of Fan-ch'hang district,* in Gnan-hwuy province. The city under his charge having been attacked, he nobly defended it for some time; but another body of the rebels having broken into it, he abused them stoutly, whereupon he was cut to pieces, and the city fell into the hands of the insurgents. The emperor gives orders that the magistrate be buried with the honours due to a prefect.

The same *Gazette* contains an account of the fall of Luh-gnan,† accompanied by an order that the magistrate in charge be cashiered. The prefect of Fung-yang‡ is said also to be missing, and the emperor orders that diligent search be made for him, and if it be found that he ran away through cowardice, that he be beheaded.

The *Gazette* of the 27th of March contains a report from Tae-yung, stating that he has obtained a victory over the rebels and recovered some cities. It seems that some rebels had come from Hwang-chow§ in Hoo-pih, to Han-yang‖ and Han-k'how,¶ while another division of them had disturbed the district of Heaou-kan,** when Tae-yung attacked them both by land and water, and sunk five of their vessels, together with a large raft, besides burning two other vessels, by which means a large number of the rebels were either killed or drowned. He was then informed that a body of rebels amounting to 2 or 3,000 had entered Hwang-pe,†† whereupon he attacked and killed several, and on the 16th of March marched his soldiers right up to the city walls, and entered at the east gate, making the insurgents fly before him; one of his officers having at the same time entered the west gate, the rebels were between two fires, and a vast number of them killed; the remainder however made their escape out of the south gate, towards the banks of the river Yang-tsze-keang, but being intercepted there, they had no resource but to rush into the river where many of them were drowned. Fifty heads were taken on this occasion, and the city of Hwang-pe recovered.

The *Gazette* of the 31st of March contains a report from Loh-peaou-chang, detailing various successes over the enemy's flotilla in Hoo-nan. It appears that the insurgents had taken possession of the city of Seang-yin,‡‡ and the position where the Seang river empties itself into the Tung-ting lake, when the officer above-named moved a force against them: some of these met with the enemy at San-muh bridge, where they had an engagement, killing above a hundred, capturing twenty, and burning about ten vessels, in consequence of which many were drowned. Another part of the force at Sin-k'hang killed 30 long-haired rebels, and captured some rice vessels and gunpowder. A third part of the imperial forces, hearing that the rebels were at the city of E, proceeded to attack them, when they killed three hundred. The emperor says, on reading this report, that the lieutenant-governor must endeavour to stop the further progress of the rebels, and that the officers who had fallen must receive posthumous honours. He asks further, how it is that Woo-la-le, who, when the rebels attacked Yoh-chow,§§ was not able to go out to meet the enemy, so that he lost that important city, having now a force encamped near, cannot at once march forward and retake it? He orders therefore that he be degraded from office and sent up under escort for trial; as well as the magistrate of Ning-heang,‖‖ who could not stop the progress of the rebels, but allowed them to burn the jail, by which means the prisoners got loose, and proceeded to burn the public offices of that city.

The *Gazette* of the 9th of April contains a report from Chang-fei, the lieutenant-governor of Keang-se, stating that out of the 13 prefectures of which that province consists, the former literary chancellor had held examinations at seven of them; and that on his arrival at Kan-chow, he fell sick, and the examinations were suspended. At present the province being in a very unsettled state, and the prefectures of Nan-ch'hang, Keih-gnan, Yaou-chow, Nan-k'hang, and Kew-keang being now disturbed by the insurgents, it has become impossible to hold two separate examinations therein: and although a new literary chancellor has arrived, it will be difficult for him to discharge his duties as usual. Therefore, with the exception of Nan-ch'hang, which is the seat of the provincial government, where separate examinations ought certainly to be held, the prefectures of Keih-gnan, Yaou-chow, Nan-k'hang, and Kew-keang, which are the seat of war, and Kan-chow, which lies at such a distance from the provincial capital, must have both kinds of literary examinations carried through at the same time: and when the new chancellor arrives at his post, he must attend to these in order, so as to prevent any mistakes. This arrangement (of the combining of the two kinds of examination) is however only to be temporary, and not to be drawn into a precedent in future.

The *Gazette* of the 4th April contains a despatch from Luh-yuen-lang the treasurer of Keang-se, stating "that in the district of Loh-ping,¶¶ some local banditti had taken advantage of the disturbed state of the country to rob and plunder, while they resisted the force sent to apprehend them, and killed some of the officers: also setting forth how a fresh force was sent to seize and punish the offenders. It appears that Chang-fei, the former lieutenant-governor of Keang-se, having heard that at Loh-ping in the prefecture of Yaou-chow, some local banditti had collected themselves together for the purpose of making a disturbance, and killing the mandarins, had sent some soldiers to apprehend the delinquents; when according to the statement of the prefects of Yaou-chow-foo, and the colonel in command of the troops there, inclosing a document from Chin-heun, the magistrate of Loh-ping, it appeared that in the month of August last, when the insurgents disturbed Yaou-chow, the said magistrate was absent from the city of Loh-ping, at a place ten miles distant called Shih-k'hang, where a number of men of the Maou-clan had collected adherents for the purpose of robbing, whose apprehension he was unable to accomplish. On the 21st of February, Chin-heun in conjunction with Chaou-yung, the assistant-magistrate of Loh-ping, and Yang-k'hae, the lieutenant in command of the military there, aided by some officers deputed from the prefecture, at the head of a few troops and police runners, went altogether to apprehended the above-named offenders. When they arrived at the place, finding the hill passes very narrow, and apprehensive lest the criminals should escape, they divided their forces; the magistrate and the deputed officers taking the road to the left in going round the hill, while the assistant-magistrate and the lieutenant took the road to the right. Who would have thought that on the left side of the hill, in the thick wood, there should be assembled a large number of rebels, who would not allow themselves to be taken, but on the contrary came out to resist the authorities; the assistant-magistrate and the lieutenant advanced to the front, and shouted to them to surrender, when they were both cut to pieces. The magistrate hearing of this calamity, wheeled round to their assistance, and opened a fire upon the enemy, by which means about a dozen of them were killed, and the rest being intimidated fled. The magistrate then felt it his duty to burn down about ten houses which he found there: but on mustering his followers he found some missing and others wounded. The evening coming on, and the rain falling in torrents, while the force he had under him being small, he thought it not prudent to pursue the banditti. The prefect of Yaou-chow and the colonel in command there thinking also that Fow-leang and other districts of the same province, bordered on Ke-mun,*** in the province of Gnan-hwuy, which had already been taken; and deeming it necessary to take care lest Fow-leang should also be lost, could not personally proceed to Loh-ping, but they requested an increase of force, in order to accomplish that affair. Their application having come before me, the treasurer, and finding that the former lieutenant-governor Chang-fei had already dispatched a force of 500 men in that direction, which on account of the suddenness with which he gave over his office, he had not time to report about; I now, therefore, having taken in hand the management of the province, in the stead of the lieutenant-governor, have made especial enquiry into this matter, and find that the disturbance in question has originated in a contempt for the laws, and that when the officers of government proceeded to apprehend the delinquents, they were resisted and killed: thus displaying a large amount of obstinacy and wickedness: if these fellows be not apprehended and punished, how shall we be able to maintain the majesty of law, and promote the tranquillity of the people? In addition, therefore, to despatching a force, to act in conjunction with the prefect and colonel to apprehend the offenders, the principal of whom must be seized and sent up to the provincial capital and severely punished, while the accessories are dispersed, and not allowed to depend on their numbers or the difficult nature of the country to prolong the insurrection, and thus give incessant trouble to the military and exhaust unnecessarily the resources of the state; and besides advising the authorities of Gnan-hwuy to be on their guard, to prevent further disturbances, I deem it right to make a report of the above circumstances, and send it up to the capital for the inspection of his majesty." The emperor's reply is, "I know all about it. Respect this."

* Lat. 31° 16' N., Long. 118° 5' E.

† Lat. 31° 49' N., Long. 116° 31' E.

‡ Lat. 32° 55' N., Long. 117° 30' E.

§ Lat. 30° 26' N., Long. 114° 49' E.

‖ Lat. 30° 34' N., Long. 114° 16' E.

¶ The great mart of central China, situated at the junction of the Han and Keang rivers.

** Lat. 30° 56' N., Long. 113° 50' E.

†† Lat. 30° 56' N., Long. 113° 15' E.

‡‡ Lat. 28° 42' N., Long. 112° 38' E.

§§ Lat. 29° 24' N., Long. 112° 54' E.

‖‖ Lat. 28° 18' N., Long. 112° 8' E.

¶¶ Lat. 37° 37' N., Long. 113° 5' E.

*** Lat. 29.55. N., Long. 118.18. E. It is only by this incidental reference in the *Gazette* that we know that Ke-mun, in the prefecture of Hwuy-chow has been taken: though the capture of this city has been known in Shanghae more than two months ago.

NOTICES OF BUDDHISM IN CHINA.

(Continued from No. 198.)

It was about this time (A.D. 66) that the Chinese emperor Ming Ti, in consequence of a dream in which he saw the image of a foreign god, sent messengers to India to ask for Buddhist books and teachers. A native of central India named Kashapmadanga 迦葉摩騰 with others accompanied them back. He translated, a small but important Sutra, called the classic of 42 Sections, and died at Lo-yang. The religion had now long been established in Nepaul and Independent Tartary, as the travels of the patriarchs indicate. It had also extended itself throughout India and Ceylon and the persecution of the Brahmans instigated partly by controversial feeling, and more by a desire to increase their caste influence, had not yet commenced. Long before this B.C. 217 Indians had arrived at the capital of China in Shensi, in order to propagate their religion. Remusat, after mentioning this in the Foe-koue-ki, adds that towards the year B.C. 122 a warlike expedition of the Chinese led them to Hieu-t'u, a country beyond Yar-kand. Here a golden statue was taken, and brought to the emperor. The Chinese author states that this was the origin of the statues of Buddha that were afterwards in use.

At this period the geographical knowledge of the Chinese rapidly increased. The name of India now occurs for the first time in their annals. In the year B.C. 122 Chang-k'ieu a Chinese ambassador returned from the country of the Getae, and informed the Han emperor Wu-ti of the kingdoms and customs existing in the west. Among others things he said, "when I was in the country of the Dahae,(29) 12,000 Chinese miles distant to the South-west, I saw bamboo staves from K'iung and cloth from Si-ch'uen. On asking whence they came, I was told that they were articles of traffic at Shindo,(30) (Scinde) a country several thousand miles to the South-east of the Dahae. It is added in the commentary to the *T'ung-kien-kang-muh* from which this account is taken that the name is also pronounced Kan-do and T'in-do, and that it is the country of the barbarians called Buddha.

The successor of Basiubandu the 21st patriarch who died A.D. 117 was Manura, a Kshatrya. He went to Western India and the country of the Getae, and died A.D. 161. Haklena the 23rd of the series was a native of the country of the Getae, but of the Brahman race. He travelled to Central India. His most promising disciple was Sitsi, who had formerly believed in the religion of the Brahmans, and abandoned it in favour of Buddhism. Sitsi asked his new instructor "To what must I give my chief attention if I would attain the true knowledge of things." "Do nothing," was the reply "if you do anything there is no merit in it. By doing nothing you will comply with the system of Buddha" Haklena died A.D. 209. Sitsi his successor a Brahman of Central India went to the kingdom of Ki-pin (Cophêne, or the country of Candahar—Remusat.) He was put to death by a king in those parts adverse to Buddhism. A native of the same country, and a Brahman, named Bashiasita succeeded him and became the 25th patriarch. After travelling into Central and Southern India, Bashiasita committed himself to the flames A.D. 328, Putniamitta, a Kshatrya of Southern India, was the next that received the cloak and secret symbols of the patriarchs. He visited Eastern India, where he found the king under the influence of heretical doctrine and converted him. He died in A.D. 388 by committing himself to the flames.

It was during the life of this patriarch that native Chinese began to take the Buddhist monastic vows. Their history says under the year 335, that the prince of the Ch'au kingdom in the time of the eastern Tsin dynasty permitted his subjects to do so. He was influenced by an Indian named Buddojinga(32) who pretended to magical powers. Before this, natives of India had been allowed to build temples in the large cities, but it was now for the first time that the people of the country were suffered to become Shamun(31) (Shramanas), or disciples of Buddha. The first translations of the Buddhist books had been then already made, for we read that at the close of the 2nd century an Indian residing at Ch'ang-an, the modern Si-an-fu, produced the first version of the "Lotus of the good law." The emperor Hiau Wu of the Tsin dynasty, in the year 381, erected a pagoda in his palace at Nanking. Pannyatara, the next patriarch a native of Central India travelled to the South of that country and there took under his instructions the celebrated Bodhidharma, the third son of the king. He died in the year 457 A.D., in the same manner as so many of his predecessors, leaving to succeed him Bodhidharma, who he foretold would visit China sixty-nine years afterwards.

At this period large monasteries began to be established in North China, and nine-tenths of the common people says the historian followed the faith of the great Indian sage.

Under the year A.D. 405 the Chinese chronicles record that the king of the Ts'in country gave a high office to Kumarajap(33) an Indian Buddhist. This is an important epoch for the history of Chinese Buddhist literature. Kumarajap was commanded by the emperor to translate the sacred books of India, and to the present day his name may be seen on the title page of the principal Buddhist classics. The seat of the ancient kingdom of Ts'in was in the southern part of the provinces Shen-si and Kan-su. Ch'au, another kingdom where a few years previously Buddhism was in favour at court, was in the modern Pei-chi-li and Shan-si. That this religion was then flourishing in the most northerly provinces of the empire, and that the date, place (Ch'ang-an) and other circumstances of the translations are preserved, are facts that should be remembered in connection with the history of the Chinese language. The numerous proper names and other words transferred from Sanscrit, and written with the Chinese characters are of great assistance in ascertaining what sounds were then given to those characters in the region where Mandarin is now spoken.

Kumarajap was brought to China from K'u-tsi(34) a kingdom in Thibet, east of the T'sung-ling mountains. The king of Ts'in had sent an army to invade that country, with directions not to return without the Indian whose fame had spread among all the neighbouring nations. The former translations of the Buddhist sacred books were to a great extent erroneous. To produce them in a form more accurate and complete was the task undertaken by the learned Buddhist just mentioned at the desire of the king. More than eight hundred priests were called to assist, and the king himself, an ardent disciple of the new faith, was present at the conference, holding the old copies in his hand as the work of correction proceeded. More than three hundred volumes were thus prepared.(35)

While this work so favourable to the progress of Buddhism was proceeding, a Chinese traveller, Fa-hian was exploring India and collecting books. The extension of the religion that was then propagated with such zeal and fervour very much promoted the mutual intercourse of Asiatic countries. The road between Eastern Persia and China was frequently traversed and a succession of Chinese Buddhists thus found their way to the parent land of the legends and superstitions in which they believed. Several of them on their return wrote narratives of what they had seen. Among those that have been preserved the oldest of them the Account of Buddhist kingdoms(36) by Fa-hian, is perhaps the most interesting and valuable. He describes the flourishing condition of Buddhism in the steppes of Tartary, among the Ouighours, and the tribes residing west of the Caspian sea, in Affghanistan where the language and customs of Central India then prevailed, and the other lands watered by the Indus and its tributary rivers, in Central India and Ceylon. Going back by sea from Ceylon he reached Chang-an in the year 414, after fifteen years absence. He then undertook with the help of Palat'sanga a native of India, the task of editing the works, he had brought with him, and it was not till several years had elapsed that at the request of Kumarajap, his religious instructor, he published his travels. The earnestness and vigour of the Chinese Buddhists at that early period is shown sufficiently by the repeated journeys that they made along the tedious and dangerous Thibetian route to India. Neither religion nor the love of seeing foreign lands, are now enough to induce any of the educated class among them to leave their homes. Fa-hian had several companions, but death and others causes gradually deprived him of them all.

The Tsin dynasty now fell (A.D. 420) and with it in quick succession the petty kingdoms into which China was at that time divided. The northern provinces became the possession of a powerful Tartar family known in history as the Wei dynasty. A native dynasty the Southern Sung ruled in the Southern provinces, and has been regarded by subsequent writers as the legitimate one. The princes of these kingdoms were at first hostile to Buddhism. Image making and the building of temples were forbidden, and in the north professors of the prohibited religion were subjected to severe persecution. The people were warned against giving them shelter, and in the year 426 an edict was issued against them, in accordance with which the books and images of Buddha were destroyed, and many priests put to death. To worship foreign divinities, or construct images of earth or brass, was made a capital crime. The eldest son of the Tartar chief of the Wei kingdom made many attempts to induce his father to deal less harthly towards a religion to which he himself was strongly attached, but in vain.

The work of this king was undone by his successor who in the year A.D. 451 issued an edict permitting a Buddhist temple to be erected in each city, and forty or fifty of the inhabitants to become priests. The king himself performed the tonsure for some who took the monastic vows.

The rapid advancement of Buddhism in China was not unnoticed in neighbouring kingdoms. The same prosperity that awoke the jealousy of the civil government in the country itself, occasioned sympathy elsewhere. Many embassies came from the countries lying between India and China during the time of Sung Wun-ti whose reign of more than 30 years closed in 453. Their chief object was to congratulate the ruling emperor on the prosperity of Buddhism in his dominions, and to pave the way for frequent intercourse on the ground of identity in religion. Two letters of Pishabarma king of Aratan(37) to this emperor are preserved in the history of his dynasty. He describes his kingdom as lying in the shadow of the Himalayas, whose snows fed the streams that watered it. He praises China(38) as the most prosperous of kingdoms, and its rulers as the benefactors and civilizers of the world. The king of Jebabada, another monarch, expresses his admiration of the same emperor in glowing language. He had given rest to the inhabitants of heaven and earth, subjected the four demons, attained the state of perfect perception, caused the wheel of the honoured law to revolve, saved multitudes of living beings, and by the renovating power of the Buddhist religion brought them into the happiness of the Nirvâna. Relics of Buddha were widely spread, numberless pagodas erected. All the treasures of the religion (Buddha, the law, and the priesthood,) were as beautiful in appearance and firm in their foundations as the Sumeru mountain. The diffusion of the sacred books and the law of Buddha was like the bright shining of the sun, and the assembly of priests, pure in their lives, was like the marshalled constellations of heaven. The royal palaces and walls were those like of the Jinli heaven. In the whole Djambu continent there were no kingdoms from which embassies did not come with tribute to the great Sung emperor of the Yang-cheu(39) kingdom. He adds that though separated by a wide sea, it was his wish to have embassies passing and repassing between the two countries.

The extensive intercourse that then began to exist between China and India may be gathered from the fact that Ceylon(40) also sent an embassy and a letter to Sung Wun-ti. In this letter it is said, that though the countries are distant three years' journey by sea and land, there are constant communications between them. The king also mentions the attachment of his ancestors to the worship of Buddha.

The next of these curious memorials from Buddhist kings preserved in the annals of the same Chinese emperor is that from Kapili (Kapilavastu) the birth-place of Shakyamuni situated to the north-west of Benares. The compiler of the Sung annals after inserting this document alludes to the flourishing state of Buddhism, in the countries from which these embassies came and in China itself. He then introduces a memorial from a magistrate representing the disorders that had sprung from the wide-spread influence of this religion, and recommending imperial interference. That document says that Buddhism had during four dynasties been multiplying its images and sacred edifices. Pagodas and temples were upwards of a thousand in number. On entering them the visitor's heart was affected, and when he departed he felt desirous to invite others to the practices of piety. Lately however these sentiments of reverence had given place to frivolity. Instead of aiming at sincerity and purity of life, gaudy finery and mutual jealousies prevailed. While many new temples were erected for the sake of display, in the most splendid manner, no one thought of rebuilding the old ones. Official inquiries should be instituted to prevent further evils, and who ever wished to cast brazen statues, should first obtain permission from the authorities.

A few years afterwards (A.D. 458) a conspiracy was detected in which a chief party was a Buddhist priest. An edict issued on the occasion by the emperor says, that among the priests many were men, who had fled from justice and took the monastic vows for safety. They took advantage of their assumed character to contrive new modes of doing mischief. The fresh troubles thus constantly occurring excite the indignation of gods and men. The constituted authorities it is added, must examine narrowly into the conduct of the monks. Those who are guilty must be put to death. It was afterwards enacted that such monks as would not keep their vows of abstinence and self-denial should return to their families and previous occupations. Nuns were also forbidden to enter the palace and converse with the emperor's wives.

(To be continued.)

(29) 大夏 in old Chinese Dahe. It was 207 years earlier that the Dahae and Getae were defeated in battle by Alexander.

(30) 身毒.

(31) 沙門. The characters 桑門 *Sang-mun* are also employed. *Shramana* means the quitting of the passions, 息心 *Sih-sin* is the Chinese translation of it.

(32) 佛圖澄. He foretold future events by interpreting the sound of pagoda bells as they were blown by the wind. On one occasion he placed water in an empty flower pot, and burnt incense, when a blue lotus sprang into view in full bloom.

(33) 鳩摩羅什.

(34) 龜茲.

(35) See the Tsin history.

(36) V. Foe-koue-ki translated by Remusat, from the preface to which some of the facts given above are taken. The original work 佛國記 is contained in the collection denominated 說郛 Shwo-fu a 叢書 T'sung-shu, (Selection of extracts and books old and new) of the reign of Shun-chi.

(37) 阿羅單.

(38) The common Indian name of China, written in Chinese 震旦 Chin-tan is here employed. Another orthography found in Buddhist books is 支那 China. It is clear from the use of these characters that the Indians who translated into Chinese at that early period, did not regard the word China as the name of a dynasty, but as the proper name of the country to which it was applied. This leaves in great uncertainty the usual derivation of the term China from the Dzin 秦 dynasty B.C. 250 or that of Tsin 晋 A.D. 300. The occurrence of the word as the name of a nation in the Laws of Manu, supposed to date from at least B.C. 1000, with the use of the term Sinim in the prophecies of Isaiah, indicate a greater antiquity than either of these dynasties extends to. Some have supposed that the small feudatory kingdom Dzin that afterwards grew into the dynasty of that name, may have originated the appellation by which the whole country subject to the Cheu emperors was known to the Hindoos. Would it not be better having traced the term to India, to make that country responsible for its etymology?

(39) Yang-cheu. At that time the territory of this name embraced Kiang-nan, with parts of Ho-nan and Kiang-si. Djambu the Southern continent is one of the four Indian divisions of the world. India is in its centre.

(40) Si-tsi-ko *the Lion kingdom*, translated from the Sanscrit name Sinhala, whence Singhalese.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE HISTORY OF THE INSURRECTION IN CHINA,

By D. J. Macgowan, M.D.

(Continued from No. 197.)

VIII.

The insurgents at Nanking: The eastern prince or military chief of the patriot army: Tobacco: Persecution: Imposture: Opium: Proselyting.

When the authorities were seconding imperial appeals for contributions, they adopted with other measures less effective the plan of issuing anonymous proclamations admirably calculated to stimulate the people to greater sacrifices for the state by depicting the sufferings, real and imaginary, experienced by those who were wanting in loyalty and courage. As a great portion of the people have formed their opinions of the insurgents from papers of that description, the translation of at least one of their will be useful.

The placard copied for us had this caption in very large characters. "In order to avoid future evil observe the consequences of former proceedings. Let the rich subscribe of their wealth and let the poor aid with their strength, that, by united action the robbers may be killed, the state served, and your families protected." Beneath this preamble is the title of the paper. "A discourse on the misfortunes experienced at Nanking.—Alas! Alas! Yang Siu-tsing, the Kwang-si marauder has subdued Nanking, embittering the lives of the inhabitants, whose miserable condition cannot be described. Truly the people of Kiang-nan have disgraced themselves, as is shown in the proclamation of the high officers, who say that,—'the wealthy clenched their money; and they poor withheld their strength' which is a compendious expression, descriptive of the spirit of that province. That further mishap may be averted, this distinct admonition is addressed to the rich, inviting them promptly to contribute funds, and to the poor urging them quickly to exert their strength, that volunteers may be raised to make up deficiences in the army. Is it not evident that your cities are defenceless, and your families unprotected? Are you so wanting in courage, and so destitute of principle as to invite distress and misery, by waiting till the banditti enter your cities or lay you under contribution for millions of silver ingots, plundering your valuables, clothing, and stores of grain? Let me ask you, Ye men of wealth, would you avoid all this? and you, of the proletary class could you endure such things?

I was imprisoned above one hundred days in Nanking by the robbers when they captured that city, and saw with my own eyes able-bodied husbandmen and mechanics thrown out of their usual vocations, and compelled to serve as soldiers, being placed in the front ranks during every fight! Alas! in consequence of these things there has also been a great dispersion of families and many bitter trials. I am particularly anxious that all classes should promptly take part in the organization of militia, in order to repress the power of the robbers, and also, that the whole empire should fully understand the whole matter that the miscreants may be forthwith repelled. Before arriving at Nanking they issued seditious proclamations, professing love for the people, and disclaiming any design of doing harm: thus the simple inhabitants were deceived and failed to make preparations, deeming them uncalled for. On the 8th of March the thieves reached the city, and on the 19th of the same month it fell, when they entered killing countless numbers [all the Manchus] and then, separating men from women in parties of fifty each, they appointed rude fellows to guard the former, and big-footed women to guard the latter, giving but half an allowance of rice to each mouth; next, they appointed one day in seven for meeting together for worshipping and preaching. They have all things in common, and make prayers over every meal.

During two months I was employed among the thieves in following the purveyor to purchase vegetables, but one morning I managed to effect my escape from the net, and reached the encampment of general Hfang, whence I returned to my home. I think that information concerning these things should be spread to places which have not yet been visited by the banditti; and therefore I publish this, exhorting you who have money not to be niggardly with it, lest it cause you mischief hereafter; and you who are able-bodied not to husband your strength, lest you be captured. Who among you is without parents, wife, or children? Then, why not spare a little money, or some strength, instead of willingly receiving damage, or contentedly remaining insecure? Alas! how is it that money is not heaped up for volunteers; and that the braves do not rise to repel the danger? Let these two things be regarded and all will be well, moreover, by subscribing money you insure respectability; and by lending strength your families are kept in peace. I do hope that benevolent and respectable men will devise means of defence to avert further harm. This is what I fully expect."

Yang Siu-tsing, mentioned above as the capturer of Nanking is said to be a brother-in-law of the aspirant for the "Dragon Seat," his titles are eastern prince, chief minister-of-state and commander-in-chief of the great army; with, or without reason the credit of conducting the war is attributed to him by the people; he is the author of nearly all the religious proclamations which have appeared, and of several of the tracts translated by Dr. Medhurst. Hung Siu-tsiuen the Ta-ping-wang, great pacificating king, while he is always found with the advanced part of the army, does not seem to have been engaged personally in any action: his mental calibre appears to be less than that of his military minister; the last accounts represent him as holding his court at *Pan-ting* not far from Peking.

It is not a little remarkable that neither in the foregoing nor any other paper bringing charges true and false against the insurgents, no allusion is made to their fanatical prohibition against the use of tobacco. Probably there is not one man in a thousand, not addicted to the use of the American narcotic, and the attempt to deprive Chinamen of its consoling fumes, would be as futile as a crusade against the use of tea. The habit is unquestionably a pernicious one, yet it is so slightly detrimental to health, and seems withal, to afford so much enjoyment to man in every state of society that no good is likely to result even by bringing moral suasion to bear against it, and its interdiction by law can only be attended with serious evil: indeed we are inclined to believe that the prohibition has to a great extent become a dead letter even in the camp, and that like the separation of the sexes, and their practical communism, it was not designed to be permanent. In exciting popular animosity against the revolutionists, the imperialists lay most stress on their ferocity, concerning which there has been much exaggeration. We would fain hope that this may prove to be the case regarding the massacre at *Yang-chau*, a large city in Kiang-su, situated on the Grand Canal between the Yang-tsz and Yellow Rivers. The statement which has been long credited by the people respecting the miserable inhabitants is, that not content with gallantly defending their city, they sought, after its fall, to restore it to the imperial authorities, for which they were nearly exterminated. Making every allowance for the misrepresentation of their enemies it must be admitted that the insurgents have been guilty of acts revolting to humanity; at the same time, it should be remembered that their barbarous treatment of enemies, is in accordance with Chinese warfare, in which cartels are never thought of,—extermination being the avowed object of almost every appeal to arms, and also, that, supposing the least favorable accounts to be correct, they find a parallel in the annals of communities which

☞ See next page (172).

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.

have long possessed the faith which these misguided men so suddenly adopted, and so imperfectly comprehend. So true is this, that if man were a consistent being, we might predict that in putting unbelievers to the sword, they would meet with the scarcely qualified approbation of a great part of Christendom. Surely the millions of the Protestant, Papal, and Greek establishments who hold that the civil power should exercise control over conscience in matters of faith, will to a greater or less extent justify the summary proceedings of this new defender of the faith; or if not, it will be owing to the unsoundness of his doctrines, rather than to the coercion employed in propagating them; for as the immortal Milton expresses it in one of his sonnets—

> To know
> "Both spiritual power and civil, what each means,
> What severs each, thou hast learned what few have done."

Not a few since his day have learned to respect rights of conscience, or "Soul-liberty" as the noble and truly Catholic founder of Rhode Island styles it, yet how many remain ignorant of those two powers! Until then, we out with the spots, so intensely damming in our own blades, let us be guarded in condemning the weapons of men who are battling not only for a faith which they do not comprehend, but to free their land from foreign thraldom. While something may be said in extenuation of their persecution, the blasphemy and imposture which have marked the course of the revolutionists, admits of no apology. Much of it however, perhaps all that is traceable to the leader, is doubtless referable to hallucination consequent on the sickness from which he suffered when engaged in religious reading. Yang Siu-tsing, is clearly an arch impostor, as has been shown by Dr. Medhurst in his Critical Review of the Books of the Insurgents, and it is possible that Hung Siu-tsiuen may have been duped by his unscrupulous kinsman and lieutenant: who, if not restrained, will impose on the plastic body a system little better than Mormonism. Of the sincerity of Hung Siu-tsuen, there can be little doubt; and the purity of his motives, those at least by which he was originally actuated should not be questioned. An adventurer striving for mere personal aggrandizement to overthrow a powerful dynasty, would not studiously array against himself as our hero has, so many of the cherished prejudices of his countrymen; it is not a political, but a moral revolution which the Ta-ping-wang has undertaken to effect: it is not alone the superstitions of the vulgar, or the system of Budha which he aims to suppress, but the *culte* of the literati; he would extirpate at one fell Swoop, Budhism, Tauism and all-potent Confucianism.

It is the firm conviction of all classes, or rather of all who take any interest in public affairs, that attempts to suppress the traffic in opium would involve the country in another foreign war; and the inability of government to cope in any manner with the gigantic evil is tacitly admitted. A deplorable evidence of this is exhibited in the increasing cultivation of the poppy for its inspissated juice. There are many fields on the terraced hills within sight of the walls of Ningpo, which for unnumbered ages yielded the staff of life, but which now are made to bring forth its bane;—instead of being enlivened in harvest by golden panicles of rice, they blaze with the scarlet colored corollas of the noxious opium. It has lately invaded Chusan and Chinhai, and doubtless its cultivation will continue to extend in various directions so long as it can be made remunerative, unless the Kwang-si patriots succeed in repressing it together with the vice it fosters, after the manner of the model state of Maine. The obstacles, real and imaginary, attending efforts to put down opium-smoking are sufficient to appall the stoutest heart, yet Hung Siu-tsiuen encounters them without dismay, arraying himself alike against the strongest vices and most revered superstitions of his countrymen. Such a hero must be sustained by the conviction that he is acting under Divine direction. There is a simplicity in many of the proceedings of the whole party, indicating that the honesty of purpose claimed for the leader is characteristic of his followers. The Communism which they have developed in an original form, that is to say, conformably to the strictest chastity, is a remarkable evidence of this. Another instance may be adduced from a multitude of incidents, all illustrative of the same feature. It cames to us from foreigners and natives, who served in the imperial fleet in the abortive attacks on Ching-kfang. Soon after the repulse of schooners, lorchas, and junks from that city by the rebels, and when the latter had returned to their anchorage; the attention of the imperialists and their subsidies was attracted by the appearance of a boat, which had put off from the insurgent batteries into the middle of the Yang-tsz', presently the boat returned to the shore having first set adrift a small boat bearing a streamer inviting attention to a package which had been placed in the vessel. On being examined by the imperialists, the bundle was found to contain a large number of religious tracts; copies of those which have been translated by Dr. Medhurst; and a letter addressed to their erring fellow-countrymen, advising them to return to their homes, because God was aiding the religious party, and that therefore further opposition would not only be unavailing, but even destructive in the end. Mingled with many words to that effect, were exhortations, and admonitions, such as men in arms seldom administer to their enemies. This novel mode of distributing tracts was frequently resorted to the officers of the imperial fleet having no fears of the conversion of such characters as their motley crews, tolerated these attempts at proselyting. We have been credibly informed by a foreign commander under the imperialists, that the insurgents, were, to use a trite expression, so *verdant*, as to send in the same manner written expostulations to English and Americans, in the government service, to the effect that, as co-religionists they ought not to be thus engaged, and intimating that it was an unseemly strife leading to fratricide.

Testimony by no means unfavorable to the insurgents and their leader is borne by Pŏh-leh-kung-wŭ, the late *ti-tuh*, a commander-in-chief of the forces in Hu-peh province, in a memorial addressed to his imperial master about a year ago. This unfortunate Manchu general, was degraded for inefficient conduct against the rebels, when in that region. To retrieve his character he drew up a paper which embodied the result of his experience. In this document he had the boldness to represent the "thieves" as formidable, on account of the extraordinary discipline which prevailed in their ranks; the earnestness which they manifested in propagating heretical doctrines; and their contempt of danger. This last that was expressed by the same terms which the commissioner Siu Kwang-tsing employed in his report to the emperor in 1852, which we have already translated; the words are, "they regard dying as merely going home." He recommended the immediate recal of the officers then entrusted with the campaign. The memorial cost Pŏh-leh-kung-wŭ his life. His former delinquencies, his aspersions on those enjoying the emperor's confidence, and partly also it may be, because of the good character he unwittingly gave to the revolutionists, fired his master's anger, who ordered his immediate decollation.

TABLE

Showing the Import *and* Export Duties *on* BRITISH TRADE, *and* Tonnage Dues *on British Vessels; paid to the Chinese Government, at the Port of* Shanghae *during the following Years* 1843 *a* 1853,

	Duties,	Tonnage Dues,	*Total Taels,*
1843,..	24,101-0-9-9	985-0-0-0	25,086-0-9-0
1844,..	138,593-5-7-2	2,000-0-0-0	140,593-5-7-2
1845,..	444,668-5-7-9	7,114-4-0-0	451,782-9-7-9
1846,..	483,658-5-8-8	5,349-0-0-0	489,008-4-8-8
1847,..	561,253-5-9-4	6,126-3-0-0	567,379-8-9-4
1848,..	456,384-7-8-4	5,959-5-0-0	462,344-2-8-4
1849,..	603,480-4-1-7	9,580-9-0-0	613,061-3-1-7
1850,..	561,901-3-7-9	9,598-6-0-0	571,499-9-7-9
1851,..	945,412-7-9-2	15,490-4-0-0	960,903-1-9-2
1852,..	750,715-3-3-8	10,661-2-0-0	761,376-5-3-8
1853,..	000,000-0-0-0	7,282-1-0-0	000,000-0-0-0
Total,	4,970,173-0-4-2	80,148-3-0-0	5,043,039-2-4-2

TABLE

Showing the Import *and* Export Duties *on* AMERICAN TRADE, *and* Tonnage Dues *on United States. Vessels; paid to the Chinese Government, at the Port of* Shanghae *during the following Years* 1849 *a* 1853,

	Duties,	Tonnage Dues,	*Total Taels,*
1849,..	114,027-7-5-1	2,590-1-0-0	116,617-8-5-1
1850,..	176,677-6-2-4	3,244-2-0-0	179,921-8-2-4
1851,..	402,702-1-2-2	8,447-6-0-0	411,149-7-2-2
1852,..	635,480-9-3-5	16,135-7-3-0	651,616-6-8-5
1853,..	536,322-9-5-1	12,409-3-7-0	548,732-3-2-1
Total,	1,865,211-3-8-3	42,827-0-2-0	1,908,038-4-0-3

VESSELS EXPECTED.

From *Bombay.*—Sassoon Family.

Hongkong.—Akbar, Matilde, and Stephen Baldwin.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	From	Sailed	Cargo.	Consignees.
May 21	Confucius	A. str.	430	Dearborn	Fuchau	May —	Ballast	Russell and Co.
„ 25	Lady Mary Wood	B. str.	296	Jamieson	Hongkong	May 19	Opium	E. Warden, P.&O. Agent.

PASSENGERS—per *Lady Mary Wood*,—1st Class—Rev. Mr. Lord and Mrs. Lord, Rev. Mr. Knolton and Mrs. Knolton, Mrs. Way and 2 Children, Mrs. W. H. Medhurst, Messrs. H. A. Ince and servant, Charles Huffnagle, A. Walkinshaw and servant, O. H. Framhein and servant, S. D. Sassoon servant and coolie, Soe-loon and servant, and Quit-que and servant—2nd Class—A. A. Zequinel, Lam-qua, Ho-tung-kee, Chun-yui-kee—On Deck—7 Chinese passengers. To *Amoy*—Captain Brown and Mrs. Brown and three servants, and Rev. Mr. Johnson.

CLEARANCES.

We have altered the title to this Table as we find errors occur from stating it as a *Departure* Table, the dates given are the *Clearances* of the Consulate.

Date.	Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Destination.	Cargo.	Despatched by
May 21	Confucius	A. str.	430	Dearborn	Cruize	Ballast	Russell and Co.
„ 21	Zodiac	B. bark	340	Jarvis	London	Tea, &c.	Gilman, Bowman and Co.
„ 23	Storm	A. bark		Roberts	H'kong & Man.	Sundries	Wetmore and Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT, &c.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

Vessels.	Date of Arrival	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Consignees.	Destination.	Intended despatch.
Bitah	May 12	B. brig	178	Woodin	Turner and Co.	Sydney	Early
Lady Mary Wood	May 25	B. str.	296	Jamieson	E. Warden, P. & O. Agent.	Hongkong	30th inst.
Mermaid	May 11	A. bark	533	Smith	Bull, Nye and Co.	Hongkong	Early
Nuevo Bilbayno	May 12	Sp. brig	300	Vasquez	Russell and Co.	Manila	Early

☞ Those marked *W.* are at *Woosung.*

MEN-OF-WAR AT THE PORT OF SHANGHAE.

Names	Class	Guns	Tons	Crew	Commander	Gazetted	Horse-power
—British.—							
Encounter	HMSc.-St	14	900	175	Capt. G. O'Callaghan.	1846	450
Grecian	H.M.Brig	12	484	130	Com. Hon. G. D. Keane.	1846	..
Styx ....(*cruise*)	H.M. Str.	6	1056	160	Com. F. Woollcombe.	1848	280
Rattler............(*cruise*)	HMSc.-St	11	888	135	Com. A. Mellersh.	1849	200
—American.—						Comm'ned.	
Plymouth	U.S.Sloop	20	1000	200	Com. J. Kelly.	1851	..
Susquehanna ......(*cruise*)	U. S. Str.	9	2500	350	Com. Buchanan.	1850	800
—French.—				180			
Colbert	H.I.M.Str	6	1600		Capt. de Beaudean.	1852	320

RECEIVING SHIPS.

Vessels.	Flag & Rig.	Tons	Captain.	Owners.
Ann Welsh	B. bark	341	D'Busshe	P. and D. N. Camajee and Co.
Emily Jane	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent, Beale and Co.
Folkstone............	B. ship	406	Baylis	Jardine, Matheson and Co.
Mastiff	B. brig	148	Anderson	David Sassoon, Sons and Co.
Swallow	B. bark	343	Thomson	Lindsay and Co.
Sea Horse............	B. brig	202	Lacy	Pestonjee Framjee Cama and Co.
William	B. brig	130	*Hospital*	Dr. G. Mottley.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* RAW SILK *from* SHANGHAE,—*Season* 1852-53.

Destination.	Green Tea Lbs.	Black Tea. Lbs.	Tea. Total Lbs.	Raw Silk Bales
To GREAT BRITAIN (direct), ...	5,556,100	33,108,000	38,664,100*	24,803
UNITED STATES,............	19,965,600	2,934,700	22,900,300†	420
AUSTRALIA, ...	....	....	4,660,000‡	..
COASTWISE, ...	....	....	2,414,000§	2,739
HALIFAX, ...	....	....	426,200	..
CONTINENT, ...	....	....	366,400	..
Total from Shanghae,............	....	....	69,431,000	27,962

* By Invoice weights—including *Naomi* to Cork. † By Consular Returns. ‡ Estimated by tonnage. § Including 1,287,300 lbs. shipped here and despatched *viâ* Whampoa for New York.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAE *to* GREAT BRITAIN *Direct, From* 1st *July,* 1853, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Total *Black*	Total *Green*	Grand Total.	*Silk* Bales	*Silk Piece Goods*	*Wool* Bales	*N'keens* Cases
1853—In July, ...		3	Vessels	....	....	853,020	2,094	....	54	.....
In August, ...		6	„	....	....	1,937,500	10,534	....	169	40
In September, ...		11	„	....	....	4,766,313	5,840	....	90	.....
In October, ...		5	„	....	....	4,016,090	906	....	101	.....
In November,........		4	„	....	....	2,079,684	2,328	....	.....	.....
In December,........		6	„	....	....	3,205,800	8,542	....	.....	.....
1854—In January, ...		5	„	....	....	3,160,008	4,006	....	.....	.....
Total lbs. from 5th July to 27th Jan., 1854,				....	....	20,039,915	34,250	....	414	40
1854										
Mar. 2	Lockett, ...	576	Liverpool	....	....	480,000	484	....	.....	.....
„ 25	Dannebrog, ...	318	London	....	....	....	523	....	.....	.....
„ 28	Daniel Ross, ...	408	London	....	....	....	180	....	.....	.....
„ 29	John Wood, ...	570	London	....	....	412,453	1,086	....	.....	.....
„ 31	Dumfries,*	468	Liverpool	....	....	500,702	....	....	.....	.....
April 1	Early Bird, ...	363	London	....	....	380,700	487	....	.....	.....
„ 8	Onward, ...	874	London	....	....	....	1,527	....	.....	.....
„ 20	Grange, ...	300	London	....	....	314,533	274	....	.....	.....
May 9	Geelong, ...	392	London	....	....	....	1,814	....	.....	.....
„ 11	Emily, ...	252	Liverpool	....	....	145,304	176	....	.....	.....
„ 19	Zodiac, ...	340	London	....	....	420,000	174	....	.....	.....

* Lost on a reef off the Pescadores, on the 11th April, 1854.

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAE COASTWISE, *From* 1st *July,* 1853, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	Total *Black*	Total *Green*	Grand Total	*Silk* Bales	*Silk Piece Goods.*
Total from 11th July, 1853, to 15th Feby., 1854.				....	....	61,773	8,510	cases 35
Mar. 5	Brenda, ...	299	Hongkong	....	....	....	45	....
„ 14	Lady Mary Wood, ..	296	Hongkong	....	....	....	725	....
Apr. 3	Nymph, ...	106	Hongkong	....	....	25,000	....	....
„ 12	Lady Mary Wood, ..	296	Hongkong	....	....	....	1,170	....
„ 13	Erin, ...	40	Lookong	....	....	....	85	....
„ 26	Snipe, ...	170	Hongkong	....	....	75,000	....	....
May 9	Lady Mary Wood, ..	296	Hongkong	....	....	....	1,007	....

EXPORT *of* TEA *and* SILK *from* SHANGHAE *to* AUSTRALIA, *From* 1st *July,* 1853, *to date.*

Sailed	Ship's Name	Tons	For	Total *Black*	Total *Green*	Grand Total	*Silk* Bales	*Silk Piece Goods*
Total lbs. from 1st Sept., 1843, to 8th Feby., 1854.				....	....	1,576,404	....	....
Mar. 13	Aurora, ...	386	Sydney.....	....	....	240,000	....	....
Apr. 19	Formosa, ...	406	Australia	....	....	367,900	....	....
May 11	Bride, ...	172	Sydney.....	....	....	73,800	....	....
„ 11	Richard & William,..	163	Sydney.....	....	....	96,000	....	....

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FROM 1st JULY, 1853, TO DATE.

Sailed	Ship's Name.	Tons	For	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Twankay*	*Gunpowder,*	*Imperial*	*Total Green.*	*Congou and Souchong*	*Pouchong*	*Pekoe*	*Oolong*	*Orange Pekoe*	*Total Black.*	Total Pounds.	*Raw Silk.* Piculs	*Silk Piece* Goods Pcs.
1853—In July,............		1	Vessel,	1,832	....	1,813	....	451	....	4,096	220,547	....	....	....	6,732	227,279	231,375	8	10,525
In September, ...		3	„	844,553	90,540	79,391	169,195	164,772	90,298	1,438,749	401,779	....	....	....	....	401,779	1,840,528	209	2,400
In October, ...		5	„	1,632,900	200,600	377,000	371,700	349,400	276,200	3,205,200	434,300	....	16,000	42,600	....	493,500	3,701,300	81	4,300
In November, ...		3	„	1,242,600	73,940	209,200	203,800	213,360	151,060	2,100,912	94,000	....	....	18,700	....	112,700	2,213,612	32	5,835
In December, ...		4	„	914,495	104,200	165,964	166,530	246,262	113,207	1,710,664	114,377	....	....	49,200	....	163,577	1,874,241	83½	5,654
1854—In January, ...		2	„	653,513	59,170	125,392	142,553	113,408	76,309	1,180,345	47,500	....	....	....	....	47,500	1,227,845	236	5,700
From July 18 to Jan. 18, 1854—Total lbs.				5,289,893	528,450	958,760	1,053,784	1,087,593	707,014	9,639,966	1,312,503	....	16,000	110,500	6,732	1,446,335	11,088,901	649½	34,414
1854																			
Mar. 1	Helena, ...	596	New York	15,500	4,400	7,900	8,300	5,200	7,100	48,400	548,000	....	....	....	....	548,000	596,400	6½	....
„ 2	Wild Duck, ...	....	New York	459,700	68,300	105,300	58,900	87,000	38,400	817,600	8,400	....	....	....	....	8,400	826,000	8	
„ 22	Mandarin, ...	776	New York	293,800	13,100	40,200	58,300	50,200	31,800	487,400	162,100	....	....	....	....	162,100	649,400	37	12,690
Apr. 21	Rose Standish,....	940	New York	533,400	31,100	100,200	113,100	128,850	58,300	964,950	248,700	....	....	....	....	248,700	1,213,650	78	6,425
„ 28	Jacob Bell, ...	1600	New York	262,465	35,057	155,589	47,978	89,098	25,506	615,693	464,552	....	....	....	....	464,552	1,080,245	48	7,037
„ 30	Golden City,......	800	New York	180,835	61,788	80,797	104,238	66,775	19,455	513,888	213,110	....	....	28,100	....	241,210	755,098	32	1,390

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE.

Season	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mury and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Yg. Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk. Total Bales.*
Year 1844-45,............	....	....	....	....	3,036,803	....	....	....	....	....	....	763,824	3,800,627	6,433
Year 1845-46,............	8,027,807	610,826	80,583	6,849	8,726,065	927,034	279,265	482,729	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	3,733,923	12,459,988	15,192
Year 1846-47,............	8,957,080	361,348	250,007	11,045	9,579,480	615,096	183,348	747,155	923,987	295,420	149,654	2,914,660	12,494,140	15,972
Year 1847-48,............	11,441,440	341,396	50,631	3,571	11,837,038	485,172	255,463	1,065,594	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	3,874,104	15,711,142	21,176
Year 1848-49,............	11,163,686	593,322	96,429	....	11,849,637	600,472	393,901	1,357,396	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	6,449,637	18,303,074	18,134
Year 1849-50,............	15,422,745	1,125,396	25,300	35,816	16,609,257	556,445	312,409	1,355,042	2,509,543	683,548	337,126	5,754,113	22,363,370	15,237
Year 1850-51,............	24,551,030	664,902	410,557	328,297	25,054,806	1,001,400	476,824	2,793,876	4,439,353	1,451,796	604,485	10,767,734	36,722,540	17,243
Year 1851-52,............	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	57,675,000	20,631
Year 1852-53,............	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	69,431,000	28,076

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

1st July to 30th June	*Congou*	*Souchong*	*H. Mury and Pekoe*	*Sorts*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1847-48,............	10,683,454	44,441	16,911	3,571	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,109	209,002	60,075	623,764	11,372,141	19,117
Year 1848-49,............	10,232,449	18,400	85,523	....	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	803,981	595,496	171,543	1,973,991	12,310,363	15,915
Year 1849-50,............	13,057,125	229,503	....	33,986	13,320,614	18,455	114,095	....	137,602	228,607	48,124	546,883	13,867,497	13,162
Year 1850-51,............	18,575,386	591,292	376,585	280,053	19,823,316	159,741	163,983	16,746	721,327	660,626	142,077	1,864,500	21,687,816	15,325
Year 1851-52,............	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	31,225,000	20,333
Year 1852-53,............	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	35,664,100	24,803

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO THE UNITED STATES.

Season	*Congou and Souchong.*	*H. Mury and Pekoe.*	*Sorts and Oolong*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Young Hyson*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Gunpowder*	*Imperial*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
Year 1847-48,............	226,636	....	....	226,636	104,267	755,550	122,866	246,009	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,787	....
Year 1848-49,............	614,548	....	1,709	616,257	187,697	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	167,155	205,987	2,370,075	2,986,332	35
Year 1849-50,............	1,648,829	....	....	1,648,829	181,748	2,298,611	190,753	554,026	466,230	283,511	3,974,879	5,623,708	415
Year 1850-51,............	3,690,095	14,160	47,644	3,751,899	739,969	3,378,296	264,441	1,795,227	697,370	441,338	7,316,641	11,068,540	250
Year 1851-52,............	3,100,000	....	500,000	3,600,000	1,700,000	7,400,000	1,000,000	1,600,000	1,700,000	1,000,000	14,400,000	18,000,000	298
Year 1852-53,............	2,527,500	5,900	401,300	2,934,700	2,157,900	11,449,000	1,121,200	2,110,700	1,834,000	1,292,800	19,965,600	22,900,300	554

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Season	*Congou*	*Caper*	*Scented Caper*	*Souchong*	*Sorts*	*Flowery Pekoe*	*Orange Pekoe*	*Scented Pekoe*	*Total Black*	*Twankay*	*Hyson*	*Hyson Skin*	*Young Hyson*	*Imperial*	*Gunpowder*	*Total Green*	*Total Pounds*	*Silk Total Bales*
1848-49, ...	33,877,570	......	1,371,507	1,042,406	294,301	438,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,568	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,666	8,435,346	47,107,914	17,228
1849-50, in 99 vessels ..	39,552,200	......	1,221,500	1,794,100	615,800	217,900	....	2,447,400	45,848,900	18,500	918,500	....	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,300	16,134
1850-51, in 114 „ ..	46,193,800	10,000	1,772,800	2,366,500	1,301,900	716,100	20,900	3,307,900	55,696,800	176,700	707,700	53,000	2,145,800	368,400	4,605,000	8,056,600	63,753,400	21,548
1851-52, in 114 „ ..	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	Estimated	65,080,400	23,040
1852-53, in 113 „ ..	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	.... do. ..	70,809,300	31,391
1852-53, ... Increase,	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5,728,900	8,351
Decrease.	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....		....

PRICE OF THE *NORTH-CHINA HERALD.*—Per Annum, *Fifteen Sp. Dollars*;—Six Months, *Eight Sp. Dollars*;—Three Months, *Four Sp. Dollars*;—all payable in advance. Single Numbers. —To Subscribers, *Twenty-five Cents*;—To Non-Subscribers, *Fifty Cents.* Subscriptions will be considered as renewed, unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

TERMS OF ADVERTISEMENT.—To Subscribers, Eight Lines and under, *One Sp. Dollar*;—each additional Line or Two Lines, *Twenty-five Cents—One-half* of these Charges for Repetitions. For Ships, *Two Sp. Dollars*;—Repetitions *One Sp. Dollar.* ☞ Advertisements will be repeated unless Countermanded.

AGENTS,—Messrs. Smith Elder & Co., *London.*

[*Edited, Printed and Published Every Saturday, by* HENRY SHEARMAN, *Shanghae.*]

Reproduced with permission of the copyright owner. Further reproduction prohibited without permission.